Whitewashing a Corrupt Caudidate.

The personal detraction incident to a heated Presidential canvass is no new thing in American politics; but never before in our history has a great party put forward a candidate for President smirched with personal and official corruption in anything like the same degree as Mr. Garfield. Is, it suprising that honest and respectable Republicans all over the Union are every day abandoning such a nominee to cast their votes and influence for the peerless Hancock, whose reputation is without a stain? Who ever heard before of a candidate for the Presidency of this great country whose record required an elaborate vindication is false denials thereof before his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purwho ever heard before of a candidate for the Presidency of this great country whose record required an elaborate vindication from some of his party friends at home that he was an honest man? Here is the certificate of character which the Stalwart when in fact material portions thereof was comitted and carefuled."

propagated error, we present a very small portion of the immense amount of documentary evidence at our disposal. First, as to "Garfield's relations to the Republicans of this (his) district." At a Republican Convention, held at Warren, in that district, September 7, 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

"We futher arraign and charge him (Garfield) with corrupt bribery in selling."

The Agents of Gather use what they want of it on the justifiable assumption that what was true of Garfield when he was not a candidate for the Presidency, cannot be false now that he is. The party which nominated a candidate whom it had thus pilloried must pay the penalty of its own forgetfulness or following resolution was adopted:

"We futher arraign and charge him (Garfield) with corrupt bribery in selling.

(Garfield) with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for \$5,000, to the De Golyer Pavement Ring, to aid them in securing a contract from the board of public work of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid such Ring in imposing upon the people of said district a pavement which is almost worthless, at a price three times its costs, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said Ring in procuring a contract, to procure which it corruptly paid \$97,000 for in "John. oh John." Ring in procuring a contract, to procure which it corruptly paid \$97,000 'for influence;' selling his influence in a matter that involved no questior of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a matter so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court, upon an issue selected. petent court upon an issue solemnly tried."

So it would seem that "the determined efforts to misrepresent and falsify" received a vigorous lift in a Convention of his own Republican constituents. Two year's before, however—July 30, 1874— the New York Independent, a Republican religious newspaper, printed the follow-

ing:
"The testimony taken in the investigation of the District of Columbia frauds
show that Mr. Garfield received \$5,000 for his aid in getting through a pavicy contract accepted by the District Government. A Mr. Parsons, a notorious jobber, made an argument for the paving company, and then got Mr. Garfield to make a further argument and to use his parsonal influenciant force. Mr. Garfield's argument was successful.
How could it be otherwise? He was chairman of the committee on appropriations. Every cent of money voted to the District had to come through him. Shepherd could not refuse anything he asked, and Mr. Garfield knew it when he asked and recived for his services a property of the casked and recived for his services a property of the property of personal influence in its favor. Of course Mr. Garfield's argument was successful. How could it be otherwise? He was he asked and recived for his services a fee which would have been grossly ex-travagant but for his official position." As an appropriate closing up of the DeGolyer part of the case, we give an extract from a letter written (May 30, 1872,) to the pavement firm by their Washington agent. George R. Chittender.

den:
"The influence of Mr. Garfield has the induction of Mr. Garneld has been secured by yesterday, last night, and to-day's labors. He holds the pursestrings of the United States; is chairman of the committee on appropriations, and the strongest man in Congress. I can hardly realize that we have Gen. Garfield us. It is rare success and very gratifying, as all the appropriations of the District must come through him."

As to the Credit Mobilier matter, the following is from an editorial in the New

York Tribune of February 19, 1873: "James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered a loan fro 1 Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

"Wel, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful."

From the same paper of Februar 28,

Mobilier stock) were not fools or blind. They knew the tenor of the transactions; could not help knowing that this gift-for it hardly had the thin disguise of an investment-was for an object and with recapitulated to convince the reader out that head. It is fresh in the memory of that head. It is fresh in the memory of the people, and that impression of it is distinct and clear. If Ames was guilty so were all the rest."

From the New York Trace of February 1982. From the New York Times of February

"Messrs. Kelly and Carfield present a most distressing figure. Their participa-tion in the Credit Mobilier affair is com-

plicated by the most unfortunate contra-dictions of testimony."

From the same paper of February 20,

"The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation is an obvious fraud, still remains.
"Some of them have indulged in testi-

mony with reference to the matter, which has been contradicted. The Committee of its numbers. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But un-true testimony given under such is mor-

true testimony given under oath is mor-ally, if not legally, perjury."
"It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames." From the report of the Poland (Republican) Investigating Committee, February

as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent.

Zelegraph.

cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the ser-geant at-arms, and Mr. Garfield then un-

from some of his party friends at home that he was an honest man? Here is the certificate of character which the Stalwart bosses of his district have just given to Mr. Garfield through the press:

"Cleveland, Ohio, September 9.—The Republican County Central Committee of the counties composing the Nineteenth Ohio District have issued a column and a half address to the Republicans of the United States, for the purpose of removing impressions which may have been produced as it says by determined efforts to 'misrepresent and falsify the history of Garfield's relations to the Republicans of this District."

The impression intended to be conveyed is that the "determined effort to misrepresent and falsify" emanate from the Democracy; and it is noteworthy that all the Republican organs and orators adopt the same line of argument, and endeavor to convince the people that the assault upon Garfield's reputation are altogether the work of his political opponents. To correct this industriously propagated error, we present a very small portion of the immense amount of docu
that was an honest man? Here is the certificate of the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof committee and the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled."

Hence it would appear that "the determined efforts" from which the Republican committees now suffering to set forth the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled."

Hence it would appear that "the determined efforts" from which the Republican candidate is now suffering, originated either in testimony submitted to courts and cardidate is now suffering, originated either in testimony submitted to courts and cardidate is now suffering. The mined efforts or in the stainony submitted to courts and cardidate is now suffering. Or in charges made over and over again in Republican papers. While the De Golympton and Credit Mobilier business was still fresh in the publican paper in the land, without a s veniently use; and they use what they want of it on the justifiable assumption

The Agony of Getting Up.

"John, oh John."

"Yo-e-s, sir."

"Get up. Broad daylight. Get up, and feed the horses while your mother's gettin' a bite to eat. Hurry up. We must finish that corn before it rains. Are you coming?"
No answer.
"John."

"Ye-es, sir i"

"Are you coming?"
"Yes, sir." "Yea, sir."

"Who could get up at such a time? Who could break a spell born of heaven? Another stretch. The refreshing air comes through the window. How delightful. A winking struggle between consciousness and a delightful oblivion. A gentle doze. I dream that I am up. I go out to the stable and begin putting the gear upon my horse. In tying the ham-string I lift the horse from the ground. He goes up in the air, and catching hold of the ham-string I float with the animal out of the door and around the lot."

around the lot."
"Git out of this bed, sir," and my

Well, if he hasn't gone to sleep trying to put on his clothes !" put on his clothes "
"Finally, I put on the pants and reach for the jacket. 'Hurry up,' says the old gentleman, turning from the door to see how well the work is progressing. I sit on the side of the hed and begin putting on my socks. The old gentleman has gone down. I pull on one sock and lean my head against the bed-post. I lose all presence of mind. Again I dozo."
"Whack, whack, whack."
"I'm up. Oh, dog-gon it. I'm up. I

"I'm up. Oh, dog-gon it, I'm up. won't do it any more. Oh, oo-ugh."
"Come on, this minute, sir."

"Everything is clear. I am wide awake. I hear the steaming tea kettle as I pass the kitchen door, and even whistle as I cut outs for the horses. I whiste is a cut outs for the horses. I suppose that nearly every Southern boy whose parents were not wealthy has gone through a similar experience.—Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

A Child Fascinating Birds in Ohio.

We learn from a correspondent that there resides in the vicinity of Liarrisburg, in an out-of-the-way place in Hancock County, about three miles west of Mount Blanchard, a very remarkable child, only five years old, who seems to have the power to charm birds at will.

power to charm birds at will.

Her mother first noticed the strange fascination that the child possesses about a year ago. The little girl was playing in the dooryard among a bevy of snowbirds, and when she spoke to them they would come and light upon her, twittering with glee. On taking them in her hands and stroking them, the birds instead of trying to get away from their distance and immediately return to the child again. She took several of them into the house to show her mother, who thinking she might hur them, put them out of doors, but no sooner was the door opened than the birds faw into the room again, and lit upon the girl's head and began to chirp.

The birds remained about the premises all winter, flying to the little girl whenever the door was opened. The parents of the child became alarmed, believing that this strange power was an iil orien.

that this strange power was an ill ome death, was about to visit their house.
But death did not come, and during last summer the child has had numerous peta among the birds.

The child handles the birds so gently that a humming hird ones in her heads.

that a humming bird, once in her hands, does not fail to return. This winter a bevy of birds have kept her company, and she plays with them for hours at a time. Every morning the birds fly to her window, and leave only when the sur sinks in the west. The parents of thi girl are poor, superstitious people, and have been reticent about the matter until lately, fearing that some great calamity was about to befall them.—Forest and

make fair ekin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, o eautifiers of the world, while in r bealth, and nothing will give you such

The Next Vice-President.

I have spent the morning with William H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, and he is no more like the William H. English of popular installant in the care of the control of the care of the c imagination than a cow is like an oyster.

I was greatly interested in what Mr. English 1 and the way he put it. He wore an old felt hat, walked carelessly along with one hand in a pocket and used the other as a pointer. He appeared to be entirely earnest and honest, and spoke of himself and his affairs with commendation, as though it was a second to the second th and spoke of himself and his affairs with commendation, as though it was a perfectly accomplished fact that English and the world were friends. He is building an opera house, a fine structure, to hold 2,000 people, with a beautiful broad, deep stage, absurd little boxes and an entrance direct from the street. It is to be opened later in the month by Mr. Barrett in one of Shakespeare's plays. Mr. English showed me through it and pointed out with commendable satisfaction the name of English worked in the parti-colored tiles upon the roof. His son, who is theatrically inclined, is to have the management of the theatre, which study next door to his dwelling, and, like it, is to be a part of a systemwhich strings next door to his dwelling, and, like it, is to be a part of a systematic frontage along the entire block owned by Mr. English.—Indianopolis Letter to New York Herald.

Love that Glorifles the Humblest Man.

There is nothing in the world so sad There is nothing in the world so sad as human nature, and the tears come into my eyes now as I think of the pitiful story Tom told me as he smoked his after-supper pipe last night. The other day, just before I came home Tom had occasion to go back over the lake. On his way back, and when the train stopped at the bay, he noticed a man getting into the car in front of him with a little baby in his arms. The baby segmed as the same of the car in front of him with a little baby in his arms. The baby seemed young and the man hushed it in his arms with a centle, rocking motion, bending over it now and then to kiss its white face. As the train got under way conducto came to Tom and said: "Come with me; I want to show you the saddest, strangest sight you ever saw in your life," and he led the way into the next tear. "Do you see that man over there?" said he, and there sat the man whom Tom noticed with the baby. His precious little bundle lay quiet on the seat in front of him, and, as these other two men watched, he leaned over, leoked long and earnestly in the little flower fate, and then kissed the frail finger tips he held so gently in his hand. "That baby's dead," said the conductor. "It died this morning at the bay. He couldn't bear to put it in a coffin, because then it would have to go without him in the baggage car, and so he is just carrying it home to New Orleans in his arms." me; I want to show you the sa the baggage car, and so he is just carrying it home to New Orienns in his arms."
And the car rattled on; the boy called his stale slices of sponge cake and cigars through the car; the passengers laughed and smoked, and fought mosquitoes; and he stricken to the heart's core, sat there quiet and unbeeding, watching lover his dead baby, kissing the fingers that would never again class his, looking down upon the white lids that had closed over the bright eves as the vetals of a sensitive bright eves as the retals of a sensitive flower close at night-time over its delicate heart-and the world was nothing to him -N. O. Times.

- Kansas is the geographical centre of the United States, 208 miles in width and 404 miles in length, containing 52,-020,000 acres, or is larger than the whole of New England.

— It is curious that some people think

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880. Why an Englishman Came South.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, the well known English author of "Tom Brown, at Rugby," and other favorite works, has established a colony of young Englishmen in Tennessee. He was entertained at Chattanooga a few days since and made quite a lengthy speech, during which he said:

Mr. Togogia, the Democratic games of the William H. English of promote the will have been been considered by the construction of the will have been been considered by the construction of the will have been been considered by the construction of the will have been been considered by the construction of the will have been been considered by the construction of the c

tance to mankind of the issue which was decided here, of which the memory for all time will hang round this place of sepulture, and these ridges and valleys—
I say it deliberately, that the battles round Chattanooga were of as much, if we the cracks of the floor like steam.

We to the owners of sail boats and though the Cruis is the crack of the floor like steam.

war has passed.

By the inside of the inland rivers,
Whence the fleets of war have fled,
Where the whisp'ring grove grass quivers
Asleep are the ranks of the dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Under the one the blue,
Under the other the gray.

No more shall the war cry sever, Or the inland rivers run redo have buried anger forever. In the tombs of the sacred dead. Under the sun and dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Love and tears for the blue,
Tears and love for the gray.

Yes, your great orator's famous words to surely fulfilled—"Union and freedom, now and forever, one and indiv

King's Mountain Centennial Celebra-

The following programme has been adopted by the King's Mountain Centennial Association for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of October, 1880:

REUNION DAY-OCTOBER 5TH. Salvos of artillery, and assembly at the Grand Stand, at 11.30 o'clock a. m. Reunion of the States.

Prayer, by Rev. Ellison Capers.

Addresses—by the representatives of South Carolin, North Carolina, Virginia

and Tennessee, in the order named. BATTLE DAY-OCTOBER 6TH.

Illustration of the plan of the battle—beginning at 12 o'clock m. The troops participating will repair to the points designated, at 11.30 a. m. CENTENNIAL DAY-OCTOBE : 7TH. National salute, at sunri. ..

Review of all troops, at 10 m. Procession to Grand Stand, at

a. m.
Prayer, by Rev. William Martin.
Singing of the Lyric. Written for the occasion by Mrs. Clara Dargan McLean, of Yorkville, S. C.
Reading of the Ode. Written for the occasion by Paul H. Hayne, of Augusta,

Oration, by Hon. John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, Va. Procession to Monument. Unveiling Monument, with appro-Dress parade, at 5 p. m. Pyrotechnic display, at 8 p. m.

MILITARY DAY-OCTOBER 8th. Prize drill, beginning at 10 o'clock Award of Centennial Medal to success ful Company.

— It is currous that some people thing a newspaper should entertain the same political opinions as themselves. They claim the right to think as they please, but deny this right to the other man.

— It cost about \$5,000,000 to sustain the 489 churches and chapels in New York city; and \$60,000,000 to sustain the 10,000 liquor shops.

· A Florida Typhoon.

Florida summers are passably cool. The thermometer rests between 80° and 90° with occasional spurts to 100°. At night the heat is frequently intense. Without a close sand-fly bar there is no rest, and with one no air. Grateful dews cool the air before daylight, but a coppery sun soon reappears, and up to 9 a. m. the atmosphere is like that of a furnace. Then a refreshing trade wind sets in from the southeast, and blows steadily until sundown. This trade wind lasts three months, say from the middle of June to

tune again for the maintenance and integrity of the National Cemetery, where nearly 13,600 Union soldiers, a number equal to the present population of your city, lie. In their neighborhood are an equal number of Confederate soldiers, not in a noble National Cemetery, but buried for the most part where they fell. "Pause, for they tread on the Nation' dust." That splendid passage came into my mind, but it very imperfectly touches the deep pathos or the importance to mankind of the issue which was decided here, of which the memory for all time will be wil caught up bodily and sifted through the tops of pine trees miles away. The foam of the sea is blown beneath the houses on

round Chattanooga were of as much, if not more, moment to the world than Maratinon, or Tours or Waterloo. I well again more strongly than ever that all danger for your great country from civil war has passed.

By the inside of the inland rivers,

By the inside of the inland rivers, the lake, a mile away, without touching the water. A boat owned by Dr. Wallace of Castle Windy was torn from her moorings, lifted from the water, and dropped into a salt-water mash fringing Mosquito Lagoon, 800 yards from the castle. In the fall of 1876 the Ida Smith, a large schooner running between New Smyrns and Jacksonville, was torn from her anchors and stranded on a marsh 500 yards from the ship channel. The coast surfrom the ship channel. The coast survey steamer, in a good harbor, sheltered by sand banks, threw out three anchors, and kept her wheels working against the wind under a full head of steam. She draggedher anchor several hnudred yards, and barely escaped destruction.

The hurricanes last from seven to yards, and barely escaped destruction.

The hurricanes last from seven to eight hours, even longer. During the lull rain falls in torrents. The tide rises to a great height, carrying away wharves and boathouses, and flooding the country for miles. The ocean leaps the sandy barriers of the coast and floods the Indian and other salt water rivers, involving great damage. After the storm, ceutre-boards and jib-stays are found in spruce pines, cleanders are loaded with cordage, and dead eyes and peak-blocks drop from leafless orange trees. Gardens are destroyed, fences swept away, and the tormented Floridian has three months' tormented Floridian has three months'

work and no pay to repair damages.

Vessels are driven ashore had some time many lives lost. The Landona, a New York steamship, went ashore twelve miles north of Canaveral in the great gale of Aug. 23, 1871. All on board perished. Since then many vessels have been

Jerusalem. Jerusalem, according to British consular

reports, is a growing town. The foreign Hebrew population has increased considerably of late years. That community is now estimated at 15,000, including native Jews, against 10,000 in 1872. The native Jews, against 10,000 in 1872. The desire to avoid compulsory military service now enforced in most European countries, and the right of holding real property in Turkey, conceded to foreign subjects by the protocol of 1878, probably accounts for the increased emigration. The German colony at Jewsalem now numbers nearly 400 persons; that at Jaffa about 300. There is a third German settlement at Caiffa of about equal number with the last mentioned. The settlers ase mechanics, artificers, carriers and agriculturists, and are fairly prospeous. The chief industries remain what they were—the manufacture of oil, soap, and articles in olive wood and mother-of-pearl; the production of the latter articles, has greatly increased, as the sale is no longer confined to visitors and pilgrims, large quantities being exported to Europe and Americs.

Lucerne in Fairfield.

WINNSBORO', S. C., Sept. 6, 1880.

Major Henry Hammond U. S. Supervisor:

DEAR MAJOR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and proceed, as requested, to give you an account of

ground, and six barrels of gas-lime (shell) spread upon the surface. The

only six times.

This summer we have had another drought, and to this time I have had only four cuttings. I first cut about the middle of March and stop early in October. I give the whole a heavy top dressing of stable manure, following each day's cutting with a dressing for the surface cut until the whole lot is manured. The lucerne remains green all the year; stand from six to eight inches high during winter. No replanting is necessars. and other small birds are lashed to death by leafless twigs, and the torn bodies of the branches of the live oak and cypress and wild turkeys lodge in the branches of the live oak and cypress graze upon my lucerne. The half-acre affords green food sufficient for three horses and two cows.

My success has induced some ten or eleven citizens of this town to plant lucerne lots, all successfully. As lucerne is not cotton, none of the planters of this country have attempted to raise lucerne; and this country imports large quantities of hay and baled fodder each year.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. RION.

A Grasshopper. London is a very curious weathervane, not like any other in England, or perhaps in the world. It is a huge grass-hopper, and the following account shows how it came to be put up there:

About three hundred and fifty years are a woman with a little beby in here

About three hundred and fifty years ago a woman, with a little baby in her arms, was trudging along a country lane. Presently, after looking to see that no one was watching her, she climbed over a gate into the field, and, wrapping the baby in its little shawl, she laid it down

By and by down the lar came a school-boy. He was whistling away, as happy as ever he could be; he had come out of school, and he was going home.
He lived at the farm-house a little way
further up the lane. Now he gathered
a few primroses, now he had a shy at a a few primroses, now he had a shy at a bird; but just as he came to the gate, over which the woman had climbed, ue heard a grasshopper chirping away so loudly that he sprang over the gate to catch him—and there was the baby fast as!— 1 Far more pleased than if had caught a hundred grasshoppers, the boy took up the little fellow and ran home with his prize. The kind farmer's wife, although she had many children of the little day was the by watched your account steps.

death by a grasshopper.

Years passed away, and the baby became a strong boy; the boy grew to be a man; he went to London and became a merchant. God blessed all he did, and he rose to be he meet to be not a man in the meet passed when the strong boy in the strong to be the meet passed with the strong to be the meet passed with the strong to be the meet passed with the strong to be the strong to be the meet passed with the strong to be the meet passed with the strong transfer and tr he rose to be the most noted man in the

city. Queen Elizabeth was then on the throne, and often did she send for Sir Thomas Gresham—for the little deserted boy had become a knight—to consult him on the great affairs of State.

About three hundred years ago Sir Thomas Gresham founded the Exchange. The Queen came to dine with him, and laid the first stone. And there upon the topmost pinnacle Sir Thomas placed a grasshopper; and there it is to-day; to tell the busy, toiling city that Almighty God can hear the infant's cry, and can save a valuable life by even such a little thing as a grasshopper.

- If your lorse is troubled with scratches mix up a little saltpetre and lard and put upon the sore part, and renew daily until cured. Keep clean by using castile soap. - The Chicago health has had its

chemist analyze 18 samples of tea.
"Foreign leaves," leaves, that is, other
than tea leaves, were found in all but two
samples, six fell decidedly below the average amount of nitrogen which should be found in tea, and on which its strength depends, and more than one-half showed that a part of the tea leaves had been used before. No delectrious substances were found, however, and the analysis The acreage for wheat in the Unit-States aggregates 30,000,000.

Fancy Farming.

In a back number of the Scientific

Farmer we find a very sensible article on what is now quite generally termed "Fancy Farming," which consists of some rich man, not a farmer by practice settling in a rural neighborhood and death rich man, not a farmer by practice set-tiling in a rural neighborhood and devot-ing his energies to a culture of the soil. The writer holds to the idea that such farmers are of great advantage. They buy a suberban or more romote farm, bring to it of their wealth, romodel the old house or build anew, tear down or improve the old barns, and build from designs of a city architect who understands more of harmonies than uses, stock with improved as requested, to give you an account of my experience with the same time in September. Without it, life on the castern coast would be insurportable. There are days in which the air becomes mucky and sticky. A dead land be ze covers the earth. Sands and marshes throw out a tremulous heat, blinding to the eye; the leaves of the oleanders and fig trees shrink under the burning rays of the august of the coast with deadly and the proposed by a brazen dome, and gardens and groves fairly pant.

On the approach of autumn the Floridians quake with apprehension. It is the dread season of hurricanes. Tearing through the West Indies, they often strike the coast with deadly effect. With scarcely a note of warning, houses are overthrown, sailboats blown from the water, and orange groves swept bare of leaves and fruit. Some of the old settlers say that they can detect signs of the storm a day before it breaks upon them.

"You feel it in the air long before it remes, when it is track certainly proves that "you feel it in the air after it comes," says one. This is, however, and its rack certainly proves that "you feel it in the air after it comes," One of these typphoons visits the coast every year. The day may be bright and beautiful, and the days may be bright and beautiful.

In 1875 sources. All this comes from the in-fluence of the examples of the finely but expensively maintained farm, whereon neither expense nor income is ground, and six barrels of gas-lime (shell) spread upon the surface. The lucerne grewlup with some weeds. After the next cutting the weeds disappeared and have never been able to contend with the lucerne since; and the nutrgrass is visible only scatteringly, so that search is necessary to discover that there is any. The lucerne gave four good cuttings in 1876, the summer following the fall when planted. I keep three horses and two cows. I compared my hay bill from March to October, both inclusive of 1875, with the same expense for a life period of 1877, and I found it to be \$64 greater. But I used only "East River" hay which is costly. In 1878 I had ten cuttings, averaging over two and a half feet each, the lucerne being very thick. Each of these ten cuttings off the half-acre would weigh over 4,000 pounds. In 1876 we had another the poor catton to our needs. They introduce new fruits and improved vegatables which and import foreign cattle and test their adaptation to our needs. They introduce new fruits and improved vegatables which is continuous and imported vegatables which fruits and improved vegatables which fruits and improved vegatables which is continuous and imported vegatables which fruits and improved vegatables which is continuous and imported vegatables which is continuous and imported vegatables which fruits and improved vegatables which fruits and improved vegatables which is continuous and i

Marvels Performed by a Blind Man.

There recently died at Burlington, Conn., one James Goodsell, who from his birth, during a life of nearly ninety years, has been totally blind. In spite of his misfortune, he would swing an axe with dexterity, and felled trees; he was an accomplished grain thresher, and would frequently go alone a distance of miles to thresh for the farmers, climing, the mows to throw the grain; he could hoe corn or garden stuffs as well as anybody, having no trouble to distinguish the weeds; he would set 100 bean poles with more accuracy than most people who can see; would load hay; and was so good a mechanic that he manufactured yokes and other articles with success. He had an other articles with success. On the top of the Royal Exchange in excellent memory, and was an authority on fact and dates. He could generally tell the time of day or night within a few tell the time of day or night within a few minutes. One instance is given when he slept one day and awoke at evening, thinking it was morning. For once he ate supper for breakfast, but when informed of his mistake, slept another twelve hours in order to get straight again. He was familiar with forest trees, and knew just where to go for any timber desired. He could direct men where to find chestnut, a maple, or an oak, and in the grass so gently as not to wake it, and then, never even looking behind her, she climbed over the gate again into the lane, upon her journey. the children where to go for berries. He was a good mathematician, and could compute accurately and rapidly. In olden days he was quite musically inclined, and, like most blind people, he had a genius in that direction. He was at one time leader of the Persher single stein. she climbed over the gate again into the lane, upon her journey.

The br'y soon woke and began to cry; and it ed for a long, long time. And at last, tired and hungry, and het with the suu, for it was a fine summer's day, it was wearied out, and dropped off to sleep again. "But God had heard the voice of the lad."

By and by down the lare came a compute accurately and rapidly. In older days he was quite musically inclined, and, like most blind people, he had a genius in that direction. He was at one time leader of the Presbyterian choir. To crown all, he possesses one of the happing the large transfer of the present the late. To this end his generally excellent health largely contributed.

THE OLD FOLKS.—Do young people ever think that they will be old; that they will soon feel that the grasshopper is a burden and fear is in the way? Only a few years ago that agod man and home with his prize. The kind farmer's wife, although she had many children of her own, at once determined to keep the little orphan who had been saved from death by a grasshopper. your little ones. Will they hand you the same bitter cup to drink that you put out for that aged father and mother. for that aged father and mother. Verily, "with the measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." Think of the the anxious days and nights your mother has watched by your sick bed; remember shame dye your brow, that you should be impatient or unkind to her now that she is old. Old folks are such a trial! Yes they know and feel it! and so will be such a trial to your children in the days that will surely come; aye, and you will remember, to remember, too.

grasshopper; and there it is to-day; to tell the busy, toiling city that Almighty God can hear the infant's cry, and can save a valuable life by even such a little thing as a grasshopper.

— The mother of ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain died last week at her home in West Brookfield, Mass.

— If your lorge is troubled with the war we have increased the crop of the war we have increased the crop of the war we have increased the crop tell the sur war we have increased the crop of the war we have increased the crop tell the sur war we have increased the crop of the war we have increased the crop tell the sur war we have increased the crop tell the busy, toiling city that Almighty

— The increase in the growth of cotton has been remarkable. In 1867, we marketed two million bales; in 1870, three millions; in 1874, four millions in 1879, five millions. The crop marketed for the year ending August 21, 1880, is 5,760,161 bales, and it is considered that the crop now being picked will exceed six millions. In the fifteen years since the war we have increased the crop we have increased the crop And thus it is that the South is rising from the ashes of desolation, and is making such rapid strides to power and opulence. Prior to the war, the crop naver reached four million

— Do not allow worms to cheat your children out of their living. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy these miserable pests, and give the little fellows new armors for the battle of life.

- In general cultivation an arco car be made to yied three hundred bushels of potatoes. Less that two hundred bushels would not be a profitable crop in many

General News Summary.

- Frost has appeared in Arkansas.
- Georgia has 616 licensed distileries.
- Southern Texas has no cotton worms
- English sparrows have been introduced at West Pointed, Miss.
- Boston celebrated her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary last week.
- The President has accepted an invitation to visit Washington Territory.
- The sale of cattle this year in Texas, it is estimated, will reach 7,000,-000 head.

- Memphis is the only city in the United States that has a less population

than 1860.

— The late election gives the Vermont Legislature 137 Republicans and 14 Democrats.

— President Hayes has been made Vice-President of the American Bible

Vice-President of the American Bible society.

— The gallant Confederate General, Bushrod Johnson, died at his home in Missouri, last week.

— The Florida orange crop is reported ruined by the recent great storm; loss said to be \$1,500,000.

— The railroad commissioners of Kentucky will recommend the reductio of fares to three cents a mile.

— Victoria's stronghold in Mexico has been discovered, and the reward for his scalp has been increased to \$3,000.

— A Boston pastor, who did not take a vacation, married twenty couples in

— A Boston pastor, who did not take a vacation, married twenty couples in the two months others were absent.

— John Keene, of Rockland, Me., has a horse which likes tobacco so well that he begs a chew whenever his master takes one.

— The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company have inaugurated a chailroad.

Company have inaugurated a scheme to induce ten thousand Germans to immi-

grate to Texas.

— Skowhegan, Me., boasts two apple trees, one planted about 1762 and the other 48 years later, which are still bearing their yearly burden of rassets.

— Fourteen thousand seven hundred persons are now employed on the Pennsylvania railroad, and the New York Central railroad has 12,000 employees.

— A silk mill is being erected at Hawley, Pa., which will have a ground floor of over an acre, be several stories in height, and give employment to 1,000 hands.

— The members of the Chinese Embassy have been so grossly insulted by

bassy have been so grossly insulted by the rabble in New York city that they have determined to go home as soon as - Clayton Hillsman, the eleven-year

possible.

— Clayton Hillsman, the eleven-year old colored boy who brutally kilied an infant son of C. G. Hillsman, at Culloden, Ga., has been sentenced to be hanged on 29th of October.

— The population of West Virginia is announced by the census supervisors of the State at 618,914. The population ten years ago was 442,014; so there has been an increase of forty per cent.

— The expenses of the late Triennial Conclave of Kngihts Templar, at Chicago, were \$95,000, and the receipts \$87,000. The deficiency will be made good by the three local commanderies.

— Henry Mockahee, a guard over convicts at work on the Big Sandy railroad, near Mount Sterling, Ky., was attacked with axes by two convicts and literally cut to pieces. The convicts made their escape.

— Five men were killed last Friday, at the factory of the Union Metalic Cartride Company, at Bridgeport, Conn., by the explosion of six pounds fulminate, used for making the large caps for exploding dynamite.

— Twenty thousand first-class passengers were carried from America to Experse

children, aged one, six and ten years, respectively, were drowned recently by the upsetting of a small boat on the St.

Lawrence. Two men and a woman saved themselves by clinging to the boat.

— Asheville (N. C.) Citizen says:

"The tobacco crop throughout this section, which is now being cut in many place", "'ll prove generally a splendid one. Two was of land plauted in tobacco is proposhly double that of any former season.

- Robert E. Culbrish, editor of the San Francisco Weekly Argus, was pummelled on the streets by J. C. Flood, Jr., for publishing an article in his paper relative to the rupture of the engagement between Miss Jessie Flood and U. S.

Grant, Jr.

— The Jewish population of the world at the present time is a matter of much discussion and great uncertainty. The Jewish calender of Grand Rabbi Servi for the present year puts the number at 6,210,000. Others estimate it as low as

- A duel between a Ute Indian and a Navajo, took place last Thursday, near Santa Fe, N. M. A few friends of the Ludium was present. The Ute was Indians were present. The Uto was killed and the Navajo seriously injured. Knives were used, and the duel was caused by both Indians wanting to

— A peculiarly brutal ard cold-blooded murder occurred at Hartford, Conn., last week. Henry Kinghorn, a blacksmith 45 years of age, drunk, and exas-perated because his wife wouldn't pay a \$400 mortgage on his shop and deed it to him, coolly shot her through the head

as she sat at her sewing machine.

— A prominent Baptist divine in Magoffin Co. Ky., discourses against supporting missionaries, because, as he says, the Bible gives assurances that whenever the gospel is preached unto all people the end will have reached, and God forbid that he should contribute one cent toward hastening that portentous reached.

period.

—At the annual reunion of the old settlers of Texas at Denton, the procession was headed by George Morris who located in Texas fifty-six years ago, and has lived in the State under the crown of Spain, republic of Mexico, dictatorship of Santa Anna, republic of Texas, United States, Confederate States and again the United States.

- A ruralist came into Tallahassee, Fla., and finding a news-stand ordered a ria., and finding a news-stand ordered a lot of papers, which he took from the clerk with profuse thanks. He was astonished, though, when the clerk asked payment, as he "never heard of charging for newspapers before." He had been reading his neighbors' papers for nothing, and never knew they cost money.

— The following changes in the Mississippi Code go into effect in November, 1881: "Every woman now married, or hereafter to be married, shall have the nereatter to be married, shall have the same capacity to acquire, hold, manage, control, use, enjoy and dispose of all property, real and personal, in possession or expecance, and to make any contract in reference to it, and to bind herself personally, and to sue, and be sued, with all the rights and liabilities incident thereto, as if she was not married.—Husband and wife may sue each other.

A married woman may dispose of her A married woman may dispose of her testament, in the same manner as if she was not married. Dower and courtesy as heretofore known, are abolished."